BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY THEELER & LYNDE. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1863. VOLUME XXIX..... NUMBER 231

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To the City Council of Bangor:

The Superintending School Committee of the City of Bangor respectfully submit the following as their Annual Report of the administration of the Department of the Public Schools for the School Year just ended.

To render this Report as a Tabular View, which exhibits in a compact and convenient form the names of all the Teachers and Assistants employed during the year, with the compensation of each; the number and grade of all the Schools, both annual and semi-annual; the number, the length of each school, and the whole and average number of scholars in attendance at the Summer and the Winter Terms respectively.

The Committee, after being duly qualified by taking the required oath, was organized by the election of Frederick P. Shaw, Esq., as Chairman, and Joseph H. Perkins, Esq., as Secretary.

The period of time which elapses between the annual election of the Superintending School Committee and the day when the first term of the annual schools should commence is quite brief, being usually but a few days. During this time some of the more important duties of the Committee must be performed—such as the organization of all the grammar schools, by the examination of applicants for employment as teachers, the selection of the teachers of all the annual schools; the examination and transfer of scholars to the several higher grades; the making of the ordinary repairs of school-houses, in readiness for the commencement of the schools. In respect, however, to the last named duties of the Committee, we would state that the present Committee will leave all the school houses in good repair, and in readiness for the commencement of the schools by our successors. Nothing, of this kind, will be left for them except to direct the cutting in of the walks at most of the school-houses, which, very often is wholly impracticable until the disappearance of frost.

FINANCES

Immediately after the organization of our Board, our Finance Committee had an interview with that of the City Council, to consider the subject of appropriations for the Public Schools. The Committee of the Council stated that the City Council intended to make a material reduction from last year in the amount of appropriations for all the departments of the City Government, and requested our Committee to obtain estimates, with this understanding, for the Department of the Public Schools *for the current year*. They did so, and after a careful examination of the expenditures of the past year, the Committee arrived at the conclusion, that, with an appropriation of $15,000, (which was $1,000 less than that of the previous year,) we could administer the Department this year without serious detriment to the best interests of the schools, or deterioration of the school property. Our estimates of repairs of school houses, and the cost of superintending those repairs formed no inconsiderable item in our scheme of economy.

The estimates were approved by your Finance Committee, and the matter was urged upon, to wit: $15,000, was appropriated by the City Council for the support of the Public Schools for the ensuing year. The City Council appropriated, for the compensation of the Superintending School Committee, the sum of $550, which is a reduction of $350 from what was paid for that service during the preceding year.

With these reduced appropriations, the Committee undertook the administration of the School Department.

We present below a tabular statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the current and the previous year:

	1862-3.	1861-2.
Appropriations,	$ 5,000 00	$17,000 00
Bank Tax,	2,026 95	1,909 75
Total,	$7,026 95	$18,909 75
Amount expended,	$ 5,802 96	$18,722 68
Balance unexpended,	1,223 99	86 67
For Superintending School Committee,	$550 00	$900 00

The following are some of the particular classes of expenditures:—

		1862-3	1861-2.
Compensation to Teachers,		$13,490 49	$15,060 66
For Fuel,		1,341 38	1,244 60
Books and Stationery,		88 55	137 50
Ordinary Repairs,		690 54	1,596 66
Extraordinary Repairs,		(none.)	
Furniture and Supplies,	$50 22		
Miscellaneous Bills,	124 53	174 75	666 71
Diplomas, Trees,		17 25	16 75
		$15,802 96	$18,722 68

The classification we have made above of the expenditures of 1862-3, is so much unlike that of the preceding school year. Opposite to the expenses of "Extraordinary Repairs," for which there were none this year, "Furniture and Supplies," and "Miscellaneous bills" we have placed the gross sum for 1861-2, of $666 71, which added to the several other sums classified, gives the whole amount expended, namely,—$18,722 68.

The amount of bills outstanding against the School Funds at the commencement of the present year and paid from this year's fund, is about $700 00, nearly all of which was for fuel. The amount of bills now outstanding is about $150 00, about one-third of which is for the engraving of Diplomas.

The amount of fuel now remaining at the several school-houses is nearly as large as it was at the close of the preceding school year, it is properly prepared, housed, and secured under locks, and is estimated to be sufficient for the use of nearly all the schools until December.

The expenditures for the repair of damages to school property, caused by wanton and malicious persons, which was mostly in the breaking of window glass, are estimated to be less than those of former years.

It will be observed that the amount of money at our disposal the present year is expended, is unusually large—amounting to over $1,220 00. Our explanation of this, if any explanation be needed, is that the actual expenses for repairs have very much fallen short of our estimates at the commencement of the year. The expenses on account of books to be furnished indigent scholars; of furniture and supplies of school-houses, and those included in "Miscellaneous Bills," have ranged some short of the estimates. Our estimate of the "School Fund" from the Bank Tax was upon the same sum as the preceding year. It exceeds that sum by a year by $117 20. Our estimates for compensation to teachers differ not materially from the amount paid; for it was expected to the beginning of the year, that to keep within the scope of the reduced appropriations, some reduction in compensation to teachers must be made. Other plans of economy were to abbreviate somewhat the length of the school terms, and to discontinue one or two schools of the lower grades by apportioning the scholars among other schools of the same grade in the vicinity.

After careful inquiry and mature deliberation, the Committee, early in the year, established the compensation of the teachers of all the annual schools, excepting the Intermediate and Primary, at a sum 10 per cent less than the amount paid the previous year—those schools to be taught the same number of weeks as in the preceding year. No reduction was made in the compensation of the teachers of the Intermediate and Primary schools, but the term of these schools was shortened two weeks, and none is that paid to the teachers of the Apprentice and Suburban Schools. The term of those last named schools was of the same length as in the preceding year. Two Intermediate schools in the Apprentice school were dispensed with this year, but all the scholars belonging to them were supplied with instruction in other schools of corresponding grade.

In conclusion of this financial topic, the Committee would respectfully state that they intended to expend all the money placed at their disposal for the support of the public schools; and that their only regret arises from an economical administration of the School Department, is that it was impracticable to ascertain the large unexpended balance in ample season to make a just and meritorious distribution of it among those teachers whose compensation would have been adequate for the service rendered, had it been equal to the rates of the preceding year.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The 2d Section of "An act to amend chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes relating to Common Schools," approved March 15th 1862, reads as follows:

SEC. 3. SEC. 49 of said chapter is amended by adding to the fourth item the following; "And it shall be the duty of Superintending School Committees to select a uniform system of text-books to be used in the schools of the town, due notice of which selection shall be given, and any text book hereafter introduced into the schools of any town, shall not be changed for five years from the date of its introduction, unless by vote of the town," so that item fourth of said forty-ninth section will read as follows: "Fourth, direct the general course of instruction, and what books shall be used in the schools. And it shall be the duty of Superintending School Committees to select a uniform system of text-books to be used in the schools of the town, due notice of which selection shall be given; and any text book hereafter introduced into the schools of any town, shall not be changed for five years from the date of its introduction, unless by vote of the town."

As there is some ambiguity in this act, the Committee will here state (what they regard as "due notice") that they have discarded but two text books since the approval of the act, namely those of Algebra and Geometry in the High Schools, and have substituted for them, for the purpose of the required uniform system of text books", Greenleaf's New Elementary Algebra, and Greenleaf's Elements of Geometry. All text-books for instruction in mathematics in all the grades of our public schools, as now authorized, are of the "uniform system" or series of Greenleaf.

The Committee will here remark that all changes in text books that have been ordered for many years past were without expense to the city or to the parents of the scholars, the publishers having, in all cases taken the partially worn books for themselves in even exchange, kind for kind, for the new ones adopted; and in many instances provided for the sale of the newly adopted books at the bookstores in this city, at cost, for a limited period after the exchange.

DIPLOMAS

Several years ago the Committee ordered the awarding of Diplomas to the meritorious graduates of the two High Schools but the order was not carried fully into effect until this year. Last year, for the first time, Diplomas were awarded, but they were only in manuscript. The present Committee have established the form and substance of a Diploma, and procured engravings of it in a style which commends itself to the favorable criticism of persons of good taste in such matters. It is stereotyped and electrotyped in two parts so that impressions may be taken of Diplomas for graduates of either of the High Schools, at pleasure. Impressions may be taken on parchment by our common printing presses, and in a style of neatness not distinguishable from lithographic copies.

The entire cost of the plates does not exceed $55 00. With these plates the annual expense of Diplomas will not exceed 40 cents for each graduate receiving it.

The Committee feel confident that the beneficial influence on the scholarship and deportment of the under-graduates of our High Schools, resulting from the public conferring of Diplomas at the Annual Examinations on the meritorious graduates, by the Superintending School Committee, in the name of the City under its official seal, and approved by the instructors of those schools, will sufficiently justify the Committee in thus carrying out the order of a former Committee.

We here insert the subject matter of a Diploma in the form as engraved for a graduate from the High School for Girls:

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CITY OF BANGOR.

This Diploma is presented by the Superintending School Committee of the City of Bangor, in behalf of the City, to as a Certificate that she has completed the course of instruction prescribed in the [Classical or English] Department of said School, and that after a thorough examination she is hereby awarded the highest honors of the school for Scholarship and Deportment.

In testimony thereof the Committee have hereunto affixed their signatures, together with the Seal of the City, on this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Approved by—

{ Teachers. } Committee.

[Ribbon with Seal attached]

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS—THEIR EFFICIENCY AND COMPENSATION.

These laborers are peculiarly worthy of their hire. The corps of public school teachers in this city numbers about eighty. The amount of labor which they perform annually in the intellectual and moral training of our youth, is almost inconceivable to those not officially connected with the schools. Interest and pride alike inspire in them a commendable rivalry, especially those in the same grade of schools. Each teacher in the respective grades strives to excel the other in the excellence of their schools, and to secure the approbation of the Committee and the parents of their pupils. They are more closely and immediately interested than any other persons in the preservation of good order in their schools. Inability to do this is fatal to the prospects of a teacher, as much so as incapacity to instruct youth. The task of the successful government of a school of fifty to seventy or a hundred youth, from half as many different families, is, of itself, enough for one person.—Superadd to this the task of instructing youth in a variety of studies, which can be done successfully only amidst quiet and good order, and it is no idle fiction when upon a school teacher are imposed two tasks widely differing in their nature, yet so allied to the conduct of a school that a failure to perform either contemporaneously is fatal to the hopes and aspirations of those who attempt it. No person can be retained in employment as a teacher after incompetency or either of these tasks is demonstrated to the Committee. The two-fold task must be successfully accomplished, or the much desired end in most cases much needed employment for wages is necessarily terminated.

Other considerations in respect to teachers have weight. The large expenditure of money, time and severe application requisite to qualify one for the profession of school-keeping is not to be thrown away by a failure to achieve success through a want of industry and courage to encounter the trials and ever recurring obstacles that lie in every teacher's path. All the motives are for success in the profession. Success ensures the desired employment, and this service should, above all others, receive an adequate reward.

The Committee have reason to be proud of the corps of teachers in the service of the schools during the past year. Parents and pupils alike have reason to be grateful to them for the fidelity and zeal with which they have performed their daily tasks.

All the teachers whom the Committee have retained in the service are competent, faithful and efficient, though there may be shades of difference among them in the degree of their efficiency and usefulness. The greater portion of them rank as first class teachers, and have given entire satisfaction; the others rank high above mediocrity, and are improving daily as they have opportunity for more experience.

A considerable number of these teachers have habitually devoted to their pupils more hours of labor daily than the prescribed number of hours for the daily sessions. Assistance to pupils in individual instances, and the recitation of omitted lessons by absence, or of lessons not fully prepared through idleness or indifference, are usually postponed till after the usual school hours. This practice prevails much more extensively in the three higher grades of schools, though it is quite common in the lower grades; yet no one of these teachers has ever asked, for or received any compensation for this voluntary yet valuable extra service.

The conceded superiority of our Public Schools as a whole is attributable to the good success of Committees in their efforts to secure competent and faithful teachers. The Profession of teachers is honorable, and is elevated in the degree of encouragement held out to it by the government, through its agents, the Superintending School Committees.

Such being the qualifications, character, and good success of our Public School Teachers—at least two or three of whom are of our own citizens and home folks, and were educated for their profession in our public schools—it was with extreme regret that the Committee were obliged to reduce the amount of their compensation for service the past year, which was in consequence of the reduction in the amount of the annual appropriation for the support of the Public Schools of the commencement of the year. Their compensation before this reduction was fully equal to the service rendered, and has this year been too low, and for stronger reasons than those existing at the commencement of the same year, should in simple justice be materially increased. To effect this large appropriation, of a sum certainly not less than that of former years, should be made hereafter. The Committee earnestly commend these considerations and this recommendation to the attention of the City Council.

The Committee should not omit to mention here that, in the beginning of the year, when the determination of the City Council to reduce the amount of the appropriation for the Schools as well as the other departments of the city government, in consequence of the disturbed condition of our national affairs and the consequent extra demands upon the city treasury and the citizens, was made known to the public, our teachers were not behind the foremost of our citizens in self-sacrificing patriotism. They cheerfully submitted to the prospective reduction in the amount of their compensation, which was even then inadequate to the service rendered, and expressed their willingness to bear their share of the new burdens and sacrifices enjoined upon all good citizens, in a patriotic support of the government. While the Committee were considering the expediency of diminishing the length of the school Terms a few weeks, in consequence of the reduced appropriations, several of the teachers voluntarily proposed to keep their schools out without compensation for the additional time above what was required by the Committee.

The Committee will add that they have practiced the most rigid economy in all of the other departments of the Schools, in order to make the reduction in the amount of teachers' salaries as small as possible.

The reduction in the compensation of both the salaried teachers and those employed by the week, during the past year, was about 10 per cent. in that paid the previous year. To some persons, who do not properly consider all the circumstances, this sum may seem small, not unjust, and not detrimental to the highest success of our Public Schools; but it is large when made on a former inadequate compensation, and in times when the necessary expenses of living are greatly increased.

The theory of our institutions is compensated labor. If the labor of our public school teachers be not properly classed in that of the industrial pursuits productive of material wealth and prosperity, it is simply because it has just claims to a higher rank, to the higher domain of intellectual and moral culture of the arts and sciences, which lie at the foundation not only of all industrial pursuits but of all the professions. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the artist, the statesman, the professional gentleman, all were beneficiaries of our free public schools, and from them derived the elemental qualifications of success.

Are not our public school teachers, then, above all others worthy of their hire? Should not the compensation of their labor be the last to encounter the implacable pruning knife of retrenchment and reform in our public expenditures?

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS—SUCCESS OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The annual examinations of the Public Schools commenced February 20th, and continued, with but four days interruption, until March 7th. They were as thorough as ever before. The attendance of parents and friends of the scholars at the examinations was generally larger than formerly. The deep interest which a large number of our citizens have heretofore taken in the welfare of our Public Schools is, happily, unabated—it has rather increased from year to year, and necessarily exerts a most salutary influence on both the teachers and their pupils. The largest freedom is granted to citizens and strangers to visit our schools, not more at the public examinations than at all other times.

It is not from the annual examination alone that the Committee form their judgment of the character and progress of the schools. In the discharge of their duties the Committee make frequent visits to the schools, advising with and counselling both teachers and pupils on the distinctive rights, duties and mutual obligations of both. Their visits are always unannounced, and they much more frequently see the schools in their every day than in their holiday dress.

The Committee are happy to be able to report an eminently successful school year. During no previous year, so far as their knowledge extends, have the Public Schools been so generally free from disorder within, and from complaints against teachers from any source. Quietly and without ostentation have the teachers and pupils performed their respective duties. Our teachers have been as faithful and efficient in their labors as they were when their compensation approximated nearer than it has the past year to a just and merited standard. No abatement in their former efforts to advance their schools has been discovered in a single instance. The fruits of their labors are abundant, plainly discoverable, and are hereby duly acknowledged.

SPECIAL MENTION OF SCHOOLS.

The High School for Girls has, during the past year, fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of the Committee, the Teachers, and so far as we are advised, of all the friends of the school.

During the Summer vacation, Mr. Sheperd resigned his office as Principal, to enter into the military service of the country, and Mr. Robert P. Buckham, then an instructor in the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, was elected as his successor. The school suffered no detriment, nor did it lose so much as a day by the change of its principal. It has continued on with the eminent degree of discipline and success which characterized its former administration. This fortunate transition of the school from the charge of a successful and well-approved teacher to that of an entire stranger, was doubtless attributable, in a great measure, to the assistant teacher, Miss H. M. Thurston, who, by the gentleness and geniality of her whole intercourse with her pupils, and by her unremitting devotion to their highest welfare and success in their studies, had secured the unlimited confidence and respect of all. The Committee, in expressing their entire satisfaction with the services of Mr. Buckham thus far, will not withhold an expression of their very high appreciation of the services of Miss Thurston as the assistant teacher.

The annual examination of this school occupied three half days, at the conclusion of which a Diploma was conferred upon each member of the Senior and graduating class, ten in number, by a unanimous vote of the Committee at a special meeting, and in accordance with the recommendation of the teachers. Nine of the Diplomas certify to a completion of the prescribed course in the Classical Department.

The members of the graduating class of this school have, by their enterprise and the favor of liberal citizens, laid the foundation of a valuable School Library. Among the works already obtained is a full set of the new American Encyclopedia, which are kept upon the teacher's table for ready reference.

The High School for Boys has continued through the year under the charge of Francis E. Tower as Principal, and Miss Susan M. Hallowel as Assistant.

The Committee are happy to be able to report this school in a highly satisfactory condition in respect to discipline and thoroughness of instruction. From extreme and most annoying disorder which prevailed a portion of the preceding year under the charge of Mr. Parker, and for a short time after it was placed under the charge of Mr. Tower, it has been redeemed by a prompt and judicious exercise of authority, to proper subordination and discipline. Such happy results were anticipated by our predecessors as expressed in their Annual Report.

This school was subjected to a very thorough examination, occupying two half days, and the result was highly satisfactory both to the Committee and the large number of visitors present.

The regular exercises of the examination were interspersed with readings of original pieces, select recitations, and some very finely executed duets and quartets by members of the school, with piano accompaniments.

[*To be Continued.*]

Daily Whig & Courier.

Titles of Acts and Resolves Passed by the Legislature of 1863.

AN ACT

Ceding jurisdiction over certain lands on Seavey's Island in the town of Kittery, to the United States.

To continue in force the provisions of chap. 71 of the laws of 1862 concerning the suspension of specie payments.

Authorizing the construction of a wharf in Milford.

To amend an act to incorporate the People's Pacific Railroad Company.

To amend an act in aid of families of volunteers, approved March 18, 1862.

Extending the time for presentation of bills for State aid.

To change the names of certain persons.

To increase the capital stock of the Franklin Company, Androscoggin County.

To incorporate the Baldwin Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Portland Grain Warehouse Company.

To authorize Albert Trafant and others to extend their wharf in Harpswell.

To incorporate the Vassalborough Mills Company.

Authorizing the County Commissioners of the County of Hancock to re assess certain taxes.

To legalize the doings of school District No. 4 in the city of Calais, and to authorize said district to borrow money for certain purposes.

To amend chapter 113 of the laws of 1862 entitled an act providing for the assessment of taxes upon certain towns and plantations.

Authorizing the expenditure of money for war purposes.

To change the names of certain persons.

To fix the compensation of Jailors for the board of prisoners.

To provide in part for the expenditures of Government.

To amend chap. 149 of the laws of 1862 relating to attachments in civil actions.

To amend article 22 section 4 chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes relating to rules of construction.

Making valid and amending the acts incorporating the Sebec Lake Steamboat Company.

To amend chap. 80, sec. 8, of the Revised Statutes relating to Sheriffs.

To set off a part of Franklin Plantation in Oxford County, and annex the same to the town of Dixmont.

To extend the time for the completion of the York and Cumberland Railroad.

Explanatory of sec. 5 of chap. 116 of the Revised Statutes, relating to sheriff's fees.

To incorporate the Rockland and Thomaston Gas Light Company.

To continue in force the provisions of an act additional to an act incorporating the proprietors of the Gardiner and Pittston Bridge.

Authorizing the city of Bath to lend further aid to the Androscoggin Railroad Company.

To amend sec. 3 chap. 73 of the Revised Statutes relating to levies on real estate.

For the preservation of certain birds.

Authorizing the Kennebec Telegraph Company to sell or lease their line.

To incorporate the Master, Warden and Members of the Mt. Kineo Lodge.

To amend an act to incorporate the City of Lewiston, approved March 10, 1863.

To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Port and Mutual Loan Association.

To set off a portion of land belonging to David Larabee from Lincoln to Webster.

Authorizing the city of Augusta to exempt certain property from taxation.

Defining the salary and compensation of the Land Agent.

To amend chap. 79 of the Revised statutes, relating to county attorneys.

Additional to chap. 5 of the Revised Statutes, relating to county treasurers.

Excluding the charter of the Thomaston Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

To set off certain lands from the town of Frankfort and annex the same to the town of Monroe.

To make valid the doings of cities, towns and plantations in raising bounties and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Franklin Land Mill and Water Company.

To reduce the capital stock of the Northern Bank, Hallowell.

In relation to unlocated grants of land.

To increase the capital stock of the Mercantile Bank, Bangor.

Allowing further time to pay in the additional capital of the International Bank.

To set off a part of the town of Alton and annex the same to the town of Oldtown.

To incorporate the Georges Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Maine Mills.

Relating to land certificates.

To incorporate the Hancock Manufacturing Company.

Authorizing the city of Hallowell to exempt certain property from taxation.

To incorporate the Portland Shovel Manufacturing Company.

To amend an act to incorporate the Portland Union Railway Company.

To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Portland and Forest Avenue Railroad Company.

To change the charter of the Union Fire Insurance Company of Bangor.

In addition to an act accepting the surrender of the charter of the Mechanics Bank of Worcester.

To change the names of certain persons.

To amend an act to incorporate the Greenwood Cemetery Company, approved April 17, A. D. 1857, and giving further powers to said Company.

To amend an act entitled an act to obtain certain statistics relating to neat stock, sheep, swine, and agricultural products.

To legalize the doings of the Bowdoinham Village Meeting House society, and to extend the time for collecting the assessment on said society.

To incorporate the Dedham Manufacturing Company.

To authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad to invest the moneys of said fund.

To change the time of holding the August Term of the County Commissioners Court in Knox County.

To amend an act to incorporate the Lewiston Banking Company, approved February 8th, A. D. 1853, and to increase the capital stock of said corporation.

To incorporate the Milford and Princeton Turnpike Company.

To amend an act to incorporate the city of Lewiston.

Relating to sureties in cases of replevin.

Relating to Stock Insurance Companies.

To change the name of Jane Mehan and for her adoption.

To prevent obstructions in Pushaw Stream.

To alter the January term of the County Commissioners' Court for Lincoln County.

To secure the proper expenditure of school moneys in the Madawaska townships.

To change the time of holding the law term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Cumberland.

Explanatory of section 2 of chapter 106 of the public acts of 1862 relating to suits against volunteers.

To amend chap. 5 of the Revised Statutes, relating to elections.

For the destruction of wolves and bears.

To change the time of holding the May term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Knox County.

Additional to an act to incorporate the Westbrook Seminary.

In relation to the claim of Miles Wilkin upon the County of Penobscot.

To amend an act in aid of families of volunteers approved March 18, 1862.

Additional to an act to incorporate the City of Bangor.

Authorizing George K. Jewett and others to extend their wharves and piers into the waters of Penobscot River.

To change the corporate name of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

To make valid the doings of the town of Parsonsfield.

To set off a portion of the town of Alton and annex the same to the town of Benton.

To incorporate the Bethel Steam Mill Company.

To amend chap. 29 of the Revised Statutes, relating to bowling alleys and billiard saloons, and also chap. 82 of the laws of 1862 relating to the same subject.

To prevent the destruction of salmon trout and other fish in certain lakes in Franklin County.

To incorporate Young's Patent Boot Stretcher Company.

To incorporate the Dover and Foxcroft Village Fire Company and to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the Foxcroft Village Fire Company, and also an act entitled an act to incorporate the Dover and Foxcroft Fire Company.

To amend the charter of the Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

In addition to an act to incorporate the city of Belfast.

Relating to fees of Register of Deeds.

To make valid the doings of North Prospect Burying Ground Corporation.

To repeal chapter 109 of the private acts of 1861, relating to scaling lumber.

To incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company.

Relating to judicial proceedings in Knox County.

To amend chap. 177 of the laws of 1860 relating to nuisances.

To authorize Bestram Goldthwait and Lyndon F. Veazie to construct a wharf at the Pool in Biddeford.

To amend chapter 71, section 17 of the Revised Statutes, relating to sales of real estate.

To amend section 5 of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, relating to days of grace.

In relation to elections of wardens and clerks in cities.

Additional to chapter 150 of the laws of 1862 entitled an act to regulate the agencies for and to prevent imposition in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

To incorporate the Robinson Manufacturing Co.

To make valid the doings of Hiram Bass.

To amend the forty sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to returns of Stockholders of Manufacturing Corporations.

To make valid the doings of the town of Farmingdale.

Additional to an act to incorporate the Aroostook Railroad Company.

To provide for taxing Bank Stock.

To amend chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes in relation to elections.

To change the name of Harriet Norton Young.

To change the names of certain persons.

To confer certain powers on the city of Portland.

For the assessment of a State tax for the year 1863 amounting to $400,000 99.

To secure the prompt payment of County taxes.

Additional to an act authorizing the taking of land for forts and other purposes passed March 15, 1862.

Additional to chapter 6 of the revised Statutes relating to the collection of taxes.

To incorporate the Warren Manufacturing Co.

To incorporate the Georges Monument Association.

Additional to chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes relating to the attachment of property in certain places and civil actions.

To make valid the doings of school districts No. 3 in the town of Ferg.

Additional to chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes relating to tenancies.

To amend an act entitled an act relating to review approved March 27, A. D. 1858.

In addition to chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, relating to trustee disclosures.

Additional to chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, relating to fences and common schools.

To change the time of holding the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Lincoln.

Relating to auctioneers.

To provide support for families of volunteers.

To incorporate the town of Columbia Falls.

Additional to an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Hallowell and Chelsea bridge.

Relating to the Municipal Court of the city of Biddeford.

Additional to chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes relating to Receivers of Banks.

To amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, relating to ways.

To authorize the city of Portland and towns of Westbrook and Falmouth to exempt the Portland Shovel Manufacturing Company from taxation.

To increase the efficiency of the militia.

To amend chapter 150 of the public acts of 1862 in relation to interest on money.

For the establishment of Normal Schools.

Relating to the fisheries in the Kennebec river.

To change the name of Hartley J. Hitchcock.

Relating to divorce.

Further extending the charter of the Bangor Boom Company.

To amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes relating to administrators.

To extend the time for completing the European and North American Railway.

Additional relating to foreign insurance companies.

To amend chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the rights of married women.

Relating to dower.

To amend an act incorporating the Mattawamkeag Company, approved June 3, 1851, and additional hereto.

To amend section 14 of chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes, relating to local parishes.

Relating to the sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes in Brewer assessed in the year 1860.

To authorize the surrender of the charters of the existing banks in this state, and to retain a portion of the bank tax.

To pay bounty to soldiers who may be drafted into the service of the United States under the late conscription act of Congress.

To enlarge the powers of the Recorder of the Municipal Court of Portland.

To provide in part for the expenditures of government—1864.

RESOLVES

For the effectual destruction of Bonds and Coupons of the State of Maine after the same shall have been paid.

Providing for the payment of bounties to Volunteers.

In favor of certain Banks in the State of Maine.

In favor of Simon M. Roberts, Assignee of Frank Ira Adams.

In favor of Margaret M. Darling.

In regard to trespass on the public lands.

Authorizing a loan in behalf of the State.

Relative to the defenses of our North East frontier.

In favor of County Law Libraries.

To extend resolve extending the terms of the laws for the settlement of the public lands to Volunteers approved January 21, 1862.

In favor of Joseph Beckwith.

In favor of Betsy Blaiston.

In favor of Wm. T. Johnson.

Authorizing the Land Agent to convey a tract of land to Spaulding Robinson.

In relation to settlers on certain townships on the River St. John.

Giving further time for the completion of a bridge in the town of Washburn.

In favor of John Newell and Ethan Lowry.

In relation to the portrait of Sir William Pepperell.

In favor of James R. Batchelder.

Authorizing the Governor and Council to settle with the bondsmen of Sumner and Maxey.

In relation to collections of taxes in the county of Washington.

Allowing the right to cut spruce timber on the State land in township No. 4, R. 5, W. B. L. S.

For the benefit of the town of Jackson.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Providing for the disposition of the net relating to town bounties.

In favor of Joseph Allen and John Neptune.

In aid of building a bridge at Mattawamkeag Forks.

In aid of mills in north part of township No. 2, R. 8, W. E. L. S. in the county of Aroostook.

Providing for the establishment of Military Academies.

In favor of Daniel Kendal and David A. Sewall.

For the abatement of taxes on certain lands in township No. 1, R. 2, which are taxed twice

In favor of Paul Scribb.

In favor of Wm. D. Cry.

Authorizing the conveyance of the State's interest in certain lots of land originally sold to Wm. Cummings.

In favor of the heirs at law of Catharine B. Tuthill.

Authorizing the Land Agent to convey certain lots of land to Sarah M. Church et.

In favor of Nathan S. Lufkin.

In favor of Mary A. Hardison.

In favor of Mary L. Owen.

In favor of E. Y. Watson.

In favor of the town of Rangeley and Rangeley Plantation.

In favor of David Weston.

In favor of the Penobscot Indians.

Relating to Currier's Shot-Proof Dome or Cupola.

In favor of Ebenezer Jackman.

For the preservation of the title of the Penobscot Indians to certain Islands in Penobscot river.

In favor of Spencer G. Bower.

In favor of Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians for educational purposes.

In favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Laying a tax on the several townships in this State.

Authorizing survey and lease of lots in townships owned by the Passamaquoddy Indians in the county of Washington.

For the repair of the State road in Indian township.

In favor of the town of Abbot.

For procuring copies of original documents in the British State paper office not heretofore published in regard to the early history of Maine.

In favor of Hamlin Dickey

Additional to resolve in favor of Lewis Bisbee.

In favor of Geo. W. Ivey and Frederick O. Chick.

In favor of the State Prison.

To amend a resolve in favor of certain Banks in the State of Maine.

In favor of State Reform School.

Repealing resolves in favor of Alexander G. Turner and Charles H. Bucknam.

In favor of the towns of Bremen and Smyrna, and Mattawamkeag Plantation.

For the payment of expenses incurred in negotiating State Loan

In addition to resolve in favor of Henry Upton.

Repealing a resolve, in favor of William Hoer, Jr., Robert Waugh and David Sewall.

Repealing resolve in favor of Wm. W. Quimby.

Providing for the presentation of certain books and publications to literary institutions and to public libraries.

In favor of S. T. Holbrook.

Relating to the binding of certain pamphlets and newspapers.

Providing for the purchase of certain law reports for the State library, also for paying the contingent fund of said library

For placing an inscription upon the Masonic Monument about to be erected to the memory of the late Governor Robert P. Dunlap.

Locating and designating certain lands for settlement.

In favor of W. H. McCrillis.

Authorizing the purchase of twenty-five copies of the Revised Statutes.

In regard to the armament of the forts of the United States lying within the State of Maine.

Relating to county estimates of Somerset county.

In relation to certain claims growing out of the war claim of Massachusetts on the treasury of the United States.

In favor of District No. 2 in the town of Madison.

Relating to the future establishment of a Industrial College.

Relating to a College for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

On Pay Roll of the Senate.

Authorizing a loan in behalf of the State.

In favor of Stevens & Sayward, and Dan'l T. Pike.

Relating to National Affairs.

On Pay Roll of the House.

In favor of Penobscot Indians.

To sustain the National Government.—86.

Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1863.

Daily Established 1834.—Weekly 1835.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one square, (equal of 13 lines of this type,) three times in the Daily,	$1 25
For each week's continuance,	0 50
For half-square, three times	0 75
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SPECIAL NOTICES:

$2.00 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

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☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

The Last Desperate Move of the Copperheads

A band of desperate traitors in New York, headed by Brooks of the Express, and the notorious Woodh, are endeavoring to instigate riotous outbreaks against the Government, among the ruffians who follow their lead in New York city. The recent copperhead meeting at Mozart hall, was doubtless intended to stir up to violence and bloodshed those causes that desire to see the reign of anarchy in the land. They are stimulated to civil war under the guise of a "peace" movement. The Post speaks of their proceedings thus: The meeting adopted a long series of resolutions condemning, as unconstitutional and arbitrary, every measure hitherto adopted to carry on the war with effect, and declaring Abraham Lincoln to be a despot set up by the usurpa power of Congress, whose acts are to be resisted by the local authorities. The war for the Union is denounced in these terms among others—

Resolved, That the masses of the American people throughout this whole land are now offering up their daily and heartfelt prayers for peace, and demanding that this most unnecessary, most inefficient, most devastating and most cruel war of modern times shall be brought to a close; that the government at Washington must stop long and itself powerless to continue a war which the awakened judgment of a christian and civilized people emphatically condemns, and upon which the displeasure of Heaven would seem to have fallen.

The war being thus stoutly set up as not on the part of the friends of the Union, but something to be condemned in, now it is to be brought to a conclusion. The Woodhs and their followers are ready with their plan. They recommend a provisional rebellion—a substance on the part of the loyal majority to the disunion of the Rebel leaves—a conflict of our own citizens—a civil war at the North. There is not blind enough in the border States to satisfy their rage, but they must bring the clash of arms into the Northern cities, and stain the streets a red with blood. Such is the proposition coolly, and, as they profess, with the greatest premeditation, made in the following terms—

We deliberately know and announce that, in our judgment, the liberties of our people, are at this time unusual, and endangered by federal usurpations, and can only be preserved to us and to our posterity by the energetic action of state authority; and that we, as citizens of the great and patriotic State of New York, are determined to maintain and defend the honor and rights of our State and people.

The conscription act is condemned as a violation of the constitution and the rights of the people, and the Governor of the State is called upon "to advise the Executive of the United States against its enforcement;" the finance laws of the last Congress are pronounced equally illegal and unjust, the execution of which "our authorities" taught not to "suffer;" and as to the scheme of compensated emancipation, the meeting pledges itself "to prevent the payment of a single dollar" for the purpose.

Of course, then, there must be a fight at home. If the State Executive is to take a stand against the execution of the laws of Congress in regard to the raising of new levies and the payment of taxes, and other measures necessary to the suppression of the rebellion, it will be the duty of the Federal Executive to enforce them; and there will be war, at once, if these "peace" democrats have the courage to attempt resistance.

The comments with which Fernando Wood himself accompanied these resolutions are as startling as the resolutions themselves. He admits, however, that he is disloyal. Here are his own words:

I am glad that the lion hearted democracy of New York are to have an opportunity to give the lie to such men as John Van Buren and James T. Brady. (Groans.) I want the thousands and tens of thousands of honest men who are beyond purchase or intimidation, to have opportunity to express their sentiments upon these questions before the country. And, my friends, the words expressed in this hall to night, will bring together more independent honest men in one great mass, than you can fit with all the so-called "Union Loyal Leagues" from Sandy Hook to Lake Erie. (Applause.) Sir, loyal leagues—loyal! There is no such word as loyalty in the republican dictionary. Loyalty is of monarchical derivation. I cannot (laughing) loyal—what means it? That the King can do no wrong. (That's it.) It is a European extract—no loyalty for me; I know no such word.

If not loyal, Wood is disloyal, of course. No citizen of any country can deny that he owes under no obligation of faithful allegiance to his Government, (which is the proper meaning of loyalty,) without authorizing the inference that he is in his heart a traitor.

There is no disguising the fact that proceedings and declarations like those made at Mozart Hall, if only their leaders can collect the courage to carry out their designs, tend directly to the most frightful disorders. Under all this lies thinly veiled the most atrocious treason. A leader of a faction in no many words, disclaims fealty to the Government of his country, and is applauded by his fellow conspirators. A series of resolutions is adopted by them proposing resistance, not to one law of Congress only, but to an entire system of measures—resistance to all the powers of the Federal Government as called forth to suppose the present revolt—and darkly menace violence in case the laws are enforced. A public meeting is called for the 3d of April, of those who acknowledge their disloyalty and seek to restrain the Government from asserting its authority over the revolted States. There is but one step, and that is a very short one, from this to popular tumults. Although proceedings as these at Mozart Hall are so many encouragements to a ruffianly defiance of the laws, outbreaks of violence, mobs, and the destruction of property and life—consequences to which the unprincipled leaders of these misguided men are indifferent. Are we, asks the Post, to move still further in strategics of the sort at the meeting to be held on the third of April? Is the peace of the city and the State to be threatened in more decided terms in a more numerous and more excited assembly? And, let us ask, do the Breckinridge democrats of this State deny that these Mozart Hall politicians are the leaders whom they have followed and still follow?

Correspondence of the Whig & Courier

AUGUSTA, March 28.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor under date of March 23, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Major Chas H. Smith, Eastport, Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt Stephen Boothby, Portland, Major.

Horace Stevens, Skowhegan, Assistant Surgeon.

——— Parker, Westbrook, Assistant Surgeon.

MOUNTED ARTILLERY.

Capt Geo F Leppich, Portland, Lieutenant Colonel.

FIRST BATTERY.

Private John T Snow, Hallowell, Jr 2d Lieutenant.

SECOND BATTERY.

2d Lieut W W Olmer, Rockland, Jr 1st Lieutenant.

1st Sergeant Benjamin F Carr, Thomaston, Jr 2d Lieutenant.

FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Hospital Steward G S McCobb, Boothbay, 2d Lieutenant company E.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

1st Lieutenant Edgar A Nichols, Cherryfield, Captain company C.

2d Lieutenant Samuel E Newcomb, East Machias, 1st Lieutenant company C.

1st Lieutenant Samuel G Sewall, Augusta, Captain company F.

2d Lieutenant Thomas A Boynton, Gardiner, 1st Lieutenant company F.

1st Sergeant Milford G Braun, West Gardiner, 2d Lieutenant company F.

2d Lieutenant Benj F Dunber, Belfast, 1st Lieutenant company H.

1st Sergeant James M Thompson, Gray, 2d Lieutenant company H.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

2d Lieutenant F ed E. Decker, Guilford, 1st Lieutenant company B.

Sergeant Melvin O Wadsworth, Pittston, 1st Lieutenant company D.

1st Lieutenant Wm A. Stevens, Waterville Captain company K.

2d Lieutenant Lincoln K. Plummer, Jefferson, 1st Lieutenant company E.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Jr Jeremiah Hayden, (private company) Captain company.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Rev Samuel D Bowker, Biddeford, Chaplain.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Dr A W K Andrews, Warren, Assistant Surgeon.

Sergeant Samuel H Glidden, Freedom, 2d Lieutenant company A.

2d Lieutenant Chas W Billings, Clinton, Captain company C

1st Sergeant Rufus B Plummer, Linneus, 1st Lieutenant company C.

1st Sergeant James H Stanwood, Waldoboro, 2d Lieutenant company C.

1st Lieutenant Joseph B Fitch, Bristol, Captain company D.

Sergeant Major Wesson H Kerne, Bremen, 1st Lieutenant company D.

2d Lieutenant H F Sidelinger, Waldoboro, 1st Lieutenant company E.

Sergeant Thomas B Hogue, Waldoboro, 2d Lieutenant company E.

Sergeant H S Melcher, Topsham, 1st Lieutenant company F.

Sergeant Thomas D Chamberlain, Brewer, 1st Lieutenant company G.

1st Lieutenant Joseph F Land, Edgecomb, Captain company H.

2d Lieutenant Wm W Morrell, Brunswick, 1st Lieutenant company H.

1st Sergeant Wm K Bickford, Thomaston, 2d Lieutenant company H.

1st Lieutenant Prentiss M Sogler, Hope, Captain company I.

Sergeant Arad O Lancaster, Edgecomb, 1st Lieutenant company I.

Sergeant W L Kendall, Belfast, 2d Lieutenant company I

Sergeant Joseph Fuller 2d, Brunswick, 2d Lieutenant company K.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

2d Lieutenant Thomas J Peker, Charleston, 1st Lieutenant company E.

1st Sergeant Joseph S Bowler, Lee, 2d Lieutenant company E.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

1st Lieutenant George H Abbott, Portland, Captain company A

2d Lieutenant Chas B Hall, Portland, 1st Lieutenant company A.

1st Sergeant Cyrus H Illsley, Portland, 2d Lieutenant company A.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

1st Lieutenant Joseph F Warren, Hollis, Captain company C.

2d Lieutenant Wm Milliken Jr, Buxton, 1st Lieutenant company C.

Sergeant Samuel Dunnell Jr, Buxton, 2d Lieutenant company C.

Yours, GRAYON.

LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

TERMS OF DAILY.

$6.00 per year; $3.00 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents per month for less than three months.

☞ Invariably in Advance.

The first of January, 1863, all Dailies will be discontinued unless the price of subscription is paid in advance

See First Page.

☞ The meeting of the "National Freedman's Relief Association" will be at the City Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ We regret to learn that our townsman E Teask, Esq, received intelligence on Saturday evening of the sudden death of a daughter, who has been in Washington recently, employed in one of the departments. She was a very estimable young lady.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE. The S. S. Committee have organized by the choice of S. F. Humphrey, Esq., Chairman; Joseph T. Snow, Secretary; and C. P. Roberts, Esq., Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Roberts is well known to our citizens as a gentleman of education and literary culture, and one who will undoubtedly fill the position of Superintendent with advantage to the city and honor to himself.

☞ Col. McChusky of Houlton, (formerly of the Maine 15th,) whose death we announced a few days since, died of fever, near Nicaragua, Central America, on the 16th of January. He left Havana on the 26th of October in company with Charles S. Crosby, Esq., of, this city, for the purpose, as stated, of going into lumbering business in Central America

At a regular meeting of Bangor Division No. 14, S. T., the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:

John H. James, W. P.; Alphonso Patten, W. A.; G. S. Walker, R. S.; W. K. Foster, A. R. S.; H. O. Norton, F. S.; B. F. Ellingwood, T.; M. P. C. Withers, Chaplain, Richard Cluff, C.; John T. Newmarsh, A. C.; Roscoe Hall, I. S.; John F Kimball, O. S.

☞ Fast Day in New Hampshire April 16th; in Vermont April 9th; in Massachusetts April 2d; in Maine April 16th.

THE SHINPLASTER FORGERS. The two Waltts, who were arrested in Portland on charge of forging shinplasters on D. S. Johnson, of Gardiner, had an examination in the latter city, and were bound over to answer to the charge at the Supreme Judicial Court.

TWO TRAINS FROM AUGUSTA. After April 6th there will be two passenger trains a day each way on the Kennebec and Portland road.

☞ We learn from the Oxford Democrat that a new and extensive woolen factory is to be erected in the town of Oxford this season, by Joseph Robinson, Esq., of the Oxford Woolen Mills and H. J. Libby & Co., of Portland.

☞ The church at Rumford Point, was burned on Wednesday 11th inst. A funeral was held in the house during the afternoon, and it is supposed the fire was communicated through some defect in the chimney. The church was the property of several denominations and occupied in common.—*Oxford Democrat.*

OUR LEGISLATURE. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Journal says of the Legislature just adjourned:

"The legislation of the session has been marked by an illiberal absence of political feeling, with the single exception of the debate on the gas bill, of yesterday. There has been less talk and more work than in any previous legislature for the same years. Each branch has attended to the duties faithfully and with an eye to the public good, and the wisdom of the measures that have been passed for the future to decide. It is a noticeable fact that nearly every measure has been decided upon its intrinsic merits.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT FUND. At a meeting held on Saturday afternoon at the City Hall His Honor Mayor Dale was chosen Chairman and T. W. Baldwin, Secretary. Albert W. Paine, Esq., offered the following Preamble and Constitution:

Whereas, Individual citizens of Bangor, have severally subscribed different sums of money for the purpose of purchasing, enclosing and embellishing a lot in Mt. Hope Cemetery, for the burial of the bodies of such as may fall victims to the present war of the Rebellion, as also for the erection thereon of a suitable monument;

And said subscribers have on this 28th day of March, A. D. 1863, met together agreeably to a call of the Mayor, made in pursuance of the terms of said subscription;

Now for the purpose of effecting the object aforesaid, the said subscribers do hereby agree upon and adopt the following—

CONSTITUTION.

1. The said subscription and all monies which shall be collected thereon, or which may be otherwise received for the object, and the selection, care and management of the lot and all other matters connected with the enterprise shall be vested in a board of trustees to be known by the name of, "The Trustees of the Soldiers Cemetery" consisting of the Mayor of Bangor for the time being and ten associates, of which board the Mayor shall *ex officio* be President. Said trustees shall in the first instance be elected by ballot at the present meeting of the subscribers but all vacancies hereafter occurring shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board, and they shall hold their said trust so long as they remain citizens of Bangor, or until they resign or become incapacitated to perform it. A majority of the whole number shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The trustees shall incorporate themselves under the provisions of the revised statutes under the above name, with the right to adopt any by-laws which they see fit not inconsistent with the Constitution. They shall elect a treasurer, secretary and collector, and such committees as they may think fit, to be elected at such times and for such terms as the trustees by their by-laws may designate, all which officers and trustees shall perform their duties without compensation.

3 The said Trustees shall select a suitable lot for the purpose aforesaid within the limits of Mt. Hope Cemetery grounds, the deed of which shall be taken in the name of the city, with suitable provisions to protect the same, for all time to come as a burial place exclusively for such as have died or shall die, in the military or naval service of the country during the present war, belonging to Bangor or its neighborhood as the trustees may decide. They shall enclose and embellish the lot in a proper manner to be fixed upon by them, and at such time as they deem meet, procure a monument to be erected thereon such as in their opinion is suitable for the object, and within the means which they have at their command, and any surplus funds which they may have shall be so invested as to produce an annual income to keep the ground and fixtures in a proper state of preservation and order.

The whole matter being submitted to the trustees to do in the premises as they may adjudge best.

4. Upon the adoption of this Constitution and the election of the trustees the whole power of the subscribers as such over the matter shall cease.

After due discussion the Constitution was adopted as presented.

On motion of A. W. Paine, Esq, a committee of three were appointed by the Chairman to retire and select a Board of ten Trustees. That committee consisted of Moses Giddings, J. S. Wheelwright and A. L. Simpson, Esq.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen who were elected by ballot for Trustees

Charles Stetson, Franklin Muzzy, Moses Giddings, Albert W Paine, Charles Hayward, John E. Godfrey, E. P. Bradbury, A. D. Manson, A. S. Weed and James B. Fiske, Esqs.

There being no further business before the meeting it was voted to adjourn.

☞ Bangor, March 28, 1862.

DEATH OF HON. R. K. GOODENOW. On Monday last, very suddenly, at Paris, Oxford county, of congestion of the lungs, Hon. Rufus K. Goodenow, aged 73. Mr. G. has been long and prominently known in the history of the State as an able public man, and, while in active life, a prominent politician, and one who had the fullest confidence of his party and of the people. He was a brother of Judge Goodenow, of Alfred, and Hon. Robert Goodenow of Farmington.

☞ The Union meeting in Portland on Thursday evening, is represented to have been a most gratifying demonstration in favor of the war and in support of the Government. The new City Hall was packed with people to its utmost limits. The principal speakers were Capt. Herbert, of the U. S. regulars, and of the staff of Gen. Hamilton of Texas, (the General himself not being present in consequence of engagements in Connecticut)—Professor Patterson of Dartmouth College, (Congressman elect from the 3d N. H. district)—and Major Burt, another member of Gen Hamilton's staff.

SHINGLES. The export of shingles from this County over the St. Andrews Railroad, has been very large this winter. Mr. Stewart of Princeton, and S. S. Stevens, Esq., of Bangor, are among the largest buyers. We learn that Mr. Stevens within a few weeks has purchased over one and a half millions of shingles for the Bangor market.—*Houlton Times.*

☞ The East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport is in successful operation, under the charge of Mr. James B. Crawford, who is a very popular educator of youth. The number of students this term is 175; nearly as many as in its highest state of prosperity.

☞ The term of the present Reporter of Decisions will expire in June. Among the candidates named are the present incumbent, Wales Hubbard of Wiscasset, Co. Virgin of Norway, ex-Senator Granger of Calais, Benj Kingsbury of Portland, Judge May of Winthrop, J. C. Woodman of Portland, Joseph Baker of Augusta.

☞ Scarlet fever with canker rash, is prevailing at Lewiston.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Speaking of the closing proceedings of the Legislature, the Lewiston Journal says:

A joint convention was held at 8½ o'clock to elect 18 regents of the proposed Agricultural College, but after the convention assembled, Mr. Smith of Westbrook moved that it dissolve without proceeding to elect, on the ground that the regents might involve the State in expense, and also for the reason that there was not sufficient time to deliberate on the proposition. Messrs. Morrow and Stewart of the Senate favored the motion, and Hayden of Lisbon and Spring of Portland opposed. The motion was carried, and somewhere no election was held, as inadvertently stated. The candidates who had been nominated and who would have been chosen if the election has been proceeded with, included W. P. Fessenden of Biddeford, Robert Martin of Danville, Benjamin Mosey of Bangor, Geo. B. Barrows of Fryeburg, S. F. Perley of Naples etc. These regents were to meet and take the matter and report to the next Legislature, and in certain contingencies to receive an assignment of the land grant. As the matter now stands, the grant is simply accepted.

Messrs. Wheeler & Lynde:

I observe in looking over the Report of the Superintending School Committee of 1862—3, which is about to be published, that the appropriation for schools by the last City Council was $15,000, which was $2,000 less than that for the previous year,—for Superintendence of Schools $550, which was $350 less than that for the previous year and that the expenses for ordinary repairs were $690 64, which were $936 12 less than those of the previous year The unexpended balance is $1,222.99, the year before it was $186 67. The amount of bills of the year 1861 paid by the Committee of 1862—3 is about $400 00; the amount now outstanding does not exceed $200 00. The amount expended for ornamental trees about the school houses exceeds by a small amount that of the previous year.

The report states that there is fuel enough on hand to supply nearly all the schools till December; that the school property was well cared for; that all damages were promptly repaired, and that the school houses were left in good repair in readiness for the commencement of the schools this Spring. It also states that the average attendance of scholars was better this year than it was the year before

It appears by the published proceedings of the City Council at its last meeting that the Board of Aldermen adopted the report of the Committee in salaries, which appropriates $850 for the superintendence of schools, after rejecting the motion of Alderman Hatch to raise it to $900 The Common Council laid the subject on the table for action at a future meeting

The above items may be of interest to the tax payers and the friends of our Public Schools, of which I am One

March 27, 1863

Among the acts passed by our Legislature is one permitting to the several banks of the State from and after April 1st, such portion of the semi-annual bank tax stipulated by their charters to be paid to the State, as shall be equal to the amount of tax required by the laws of the United States, provided that the amount shall not exceed one half of one per centum per annum on the capital stock of the bank, to which the same may be remitted. The bill also authorizes any bank by a vote of a majority of its stockholders, to surrender its charter, and any banking company so surrendering its charter shall continue in its corporate capacity for the term of two years from the time of filing notice with the Secretary of State of the vote, and for such term such banking company shall retain all the powers necessary for collecting debts due the corporation, for selling or conveying its property, or for finally closing its concerns. Any bank surrendering its charter shall publish for twelve weeks successively in some newspaper printed in the county where said bank is located, and in some newspaper published in Boston, a notice of the surrender of its charter, and of the time when its liability to redeem its bills will expire, and the publication of this notice shall commence within two months from the date of the vote to surrender.

Evidence of the pressing scarcity of food in the rebel States is fast accumulating. The Savannah Republican of March 12, says:

The want of subsistence is the greatest obstacle that lies in the path of the new Confederacy—far more to be dreaded than the bayonets and iron clads of the enemy. If not provided against, we are a ruined, undone and subjugated people. This is no idle speculation. The people will suffer and be brought to starvation and then the army. The planters may rest assured that the hardships will first visit their own door, for the government will not allow the defenders of our liberties to starve while there is bread in the land and force enough to seize it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PEWS

At the Central Church will be let, at Auction, on TUESDAY evening, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock.

mch30 W. S. DENNETT, Treasurer

School Notice.

OFFICE S. S. COMMITTEE.

CANDIDATES for admission to the Boys' High School will be examined on THURSDAY, at 9 A. M., at the Boys' High School Room.

Candidates for admission to the Girls' High School will be examined on Thursday, at 2 P. M., at Mr. Littlefield's School Room.

All the Annual Schools will commence on Monday next, April 6th.

mch30 4t C. P. ROBERTS, Superintendent.

(Times copy)

New Store—New Goods!

The undersigned has opened the Store No 32 Main Street, for the wholesaling and retailing of DRY GOODS. He is now opening a stock of over $40,000 worth of Dress Goods, to which the attention of merchants and the public generally is invited. Terms—*Strictly Cash.*

SILAS S. DREW,

32 Main Street, Bangor.

Steamboat Notice.

The New, Staunch, and Swift Steamer

HARVEST MOON,

Capt. W. R. SOIX,

Will leave WINTERPORT MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 6 o'clock, for PORTLAND and intermediate landings.

Returning,

Will leave Portland TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6 o'clock.

☞ Fare and Freight at the steamer "Webster's" rates.

BENJAMIN HOOKER, Agent.

March 24, 1863

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, prevail, in our changeable climate, at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints! Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam*, to an extent not found in any other remedy, however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and probably Balsam will ease and vanquish the disease, and restore the sufferer to wonted health.

From a Highly Respectable Apothecary in Bangor.

BANGOR, Oct. 4, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co—Please send me 6 Dozen of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The demand for this excellent preparation, for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, leads us to anticipate that I should purchase a considerable quantity of it. It has an enviable reputation which it has acquired upon its own merits alone. My customers assure me it their unlimited confidence in the medicine, and I consider it my duty to recommend it in the best of similar specialties. The fact of its having been before the public so long, and the demand still continuing in great profusion of its appreciation by the afflicted portion of mankind. Respectfully yours,

SEWALL C. FOBES.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by Druggists everywhere.

mch30 Sewall

Stmr. Harvest Moon.

Owing to the late storm the Harvest Moon will make no trip from Winterport until MONDAY, 30th inst after which she will make her regular trips.

BENJ HOOKER Agent

march27 3t

Grand Promenade Concert & Dance

GIVEN BY THE

Bangor Cornet Band!

A D HARLOW, Leader

On TUESDAY Evening next, March 31st, at Ripley's Hall, Upper Stillwater.

Music for the Dance by full Band assisted by an Orchestra of eight pieces. Come one—come all

Tickets for the Concert, 75 cents. Dance 50 cts.

Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock

mch27 4t (Times copy)

CITY OF BANGOR

The Regular Meetings of the *Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims* will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY before the first Monday of each month at 4 o'clock P M

J H BOWLER, Chairman

march 25, 1863 (Times copy)

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

March 17, 1863

For the convenience of those who may have official business with the Mayor, he will be in attendance, daily, at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room From 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock A M

From 2½ to 3½ o'clock P M, until further notice

SAMUEL H DALE, Mayor

(Times copy)

Dr. THOMAS U. COE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office, No 3 Union Block, Main Street Residence No 76 Court Street

jan 1 6mf

Dr. N. S. JENKINS,

Dental Surgeon,

(Successor to Dr. J. K. Lincoln)

No 3 Union Block, Main street.

sept15 6mf

Lunt's Dancing Academy!

O. A. LUNT will commence a New Class for Juveniles, *Wednesday*, March 25th, at 3 o'clock P M Also, an Adult Class for Ladies and Gentlemen same evening, at 7½ o'clock. mch23 3w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least, remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine designed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S *on the four sides of each box.*

Factory, No. 81 Barclay Street,

(*Late 233 Broadway and 76 Bond Street,*

oly5y1 dewlsr New York

GEORGIA E PEARSON,

Piano-Forte Teacher.

96 UNION STREET.

BANGOR

References—H. R. Streeter, L. R. Horton W H Wheeler jan12 3m6

Coal!

COAL, of the best varieties, always on hand and for sale at the lowest rates ☞ Orders left with the Messrs. Hathaway, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

B. B. FARNSWORTH & CO.,

sept27 tf Foot of Broad Street.

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

reach *directly* the affected parts, and gives almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the *genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers who over tax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold every where at 25 cents per box jan 19, d&w3m eow

MARRIED:

In Brooksport, March 20th, Mrs. RUTH RYDER, aged 94 years, widow of Ebenezer Ryder, Esq (Boston papers please copy

MME DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashion, for the Spring of 1863, received by

mch30 D BUGBEE & CO

B. M. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BANGOR MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION will be held at their Hall on Thursday evening, April 2d.

It is expected that every member will be present as business of great importance will be transacted.

Per order WM. L. BEAVEY,

mch 30 4t (Times) Secretary

RIVER DRIVERS WANTED.

75 GOOD able bodied MEN WANTED to drive Logs on the Merrimac and Penobscot rivers the present spring, for which good wages will be paid

Apply to the subscriber or his agent, who will be at the Penobscot Exchange Hotel, Bangor, the 9th of April.

OTIS ALLEN

Lowell, Mass, March 26th, 1863. 6&w4tp29

SOCIABLE and DANCE,

On Tuesday Evening March 31,

at the Hall of the Harmonial Society, Exchange Block.

Tickets 50 cents. Ladies free.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Music by Rogers' Quadrille Band,

Doors open at 7, dancing to commence at 8 o'clk

Tickets for sale at the door.

March 30th. 3t.

GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated Sewing Machines, for sale by D. BUGBEE & CO.

mch30

CONTINENTAL for April at BARTLETT'S

mch30

DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION for the Spring of 1863, recd by A. BARTLETT.

mch30

MADAME DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashion and Sun Ton, recd by E. F. DURBIN.

mch30

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

100 SONS SUPERIOR COAL, for Blacksmith's use, for sale by

HINCKLEY & EGERY,

mch30 1w Exchange Street.

MME DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions—Spring No.—recd by PATCH & RIGHT

mch30

Reduction in Prices.

Having a LARGE STOCK of

DRY GOODS

On hand, bought at Old Prices, I will offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to purchasers

FOR 30 DAYS!

Good Print at 18 cents.

Sheetings for 80 cents.

☞ Please call and examine.

W. P. TENNEY,

mch30 tf 9 MAIN STREET.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—A fine assortment for sale by D. BUGBEE & Co.

mch31

LARGE STOCK

DRY GOODS

LOW PRICES

Our Prices

Superior Calicoes

Brown Sheeting

Linen Diaper

Stickney & Roberts

Shores for Rent

Bangor March

PIRAM

Tucker's Patent Spring Bed

Cemetery Corporation

Bangor Mar

GOODS

Livery Stable & Stock FOR SALE

Wanted,

10 CASES WILLOW WARE received, and for sale by SILAS S DREW

mch25

ARMY GREY AND BLUE FLANNELS,

JUST RECEIVED

mch25 SILAS S DREW

THE SCARLET

Pierce Egan

mch25

THE TRAPPER

Rocky Mountains

received by

mch25

STOCK

100 PIECES OF PRINTS

25 DOZ. HOOP SKIRTS

50 PIECES PLAIDS

And other New Goods

S. C. HAYES

March 25

GOODS

100 DOZ LINEN HDKFS

TABLE LINEN

NAPKINS

PLAIN AND CHECK CAMBRICS

mch25 1w S C HAYES

Wanted!

25 MEN to sell HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Good wages will be paid either in person or by mail

E D MARSH Portland

Bangor, March 26 1863

APRIL PETERSON received by

mch24 D BUGBEE & CO

ONLY $1.00.

250 PATENT Ladies Cloth Congress Boots—price $2.00—can be made now for $1.00. At HERSEY'S

mch24

SPRING STYLE.

Hats and Caps

at HERSEY'S

mch24

RUSH'S LINIMENT—sold by the agent,

N. S. HARLOW, 1 Smith's Block

feb 20

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

(Continued from Dispatches to the Times)

Disposition of Captured Rebel Property—Government Services from Vicksburg—The Rebel Invasion of Kentucky—Foreign News.

NEW YORK, 28th

[illegible] will soon issue a general order in relation to the disposition of property seized in the insurrectionary States. It will embrace the rights and liabilities as to all property so taken, and will, if faithfully executed, increase the revenue and effectually prevent all speculation, whether on the part of officers or private money men.

The credit of this important measure, which [illegible] the big action of the large quantity of cotton in the west, is mainly due to the [illegible] of the war department.

NEW YORK, 28th.

[illegible] brought an answer to the request [illegible] Government for information from [illegible] According to that despatch the [illegible] arrangements of a fleet which has been [illegible] by our forces opposite Vicksburg, is [illegible]

It is thought no news from Vicksburg, however, may [illegible] the Hornet gunboat passed Port Hudson in [illegible]

The navy department is now putting about [illegible] day into the hands of the paymasters [illegible] shipments will be made to furnish [illegible] as fast as the paymasters are [illegible] and every soldier is paid up to [illegible]

There are rumors that Stonewall Jackson is [illegible] the movements of the enemy at [illegible] United States' Fords to prevent the [illegible] any portion of Gen Hooker's army [illegible] the supposed presence of rebel cavalry [illegible] the defences of Washington, [illegible]

[illegible] has been received to-night of the [illegible] of rebels in the vicinity of Vienna.

[illegible] has been received of the presence [illegible] of rebel cavalry in the vicinity [illegible] this morning

[illegible] Internal Revenue has [illegible] that gift enterprises are lotteries within [illegible] of the tax law, and that their Managers are liable to a tax of $1000 apiece

[illegible] correspondent of the Tribune, [illegible] of the 26th, says 10,000 rebels made [illegible] their appearance, day before yesterday at Somerset, and have been slowly advancing northward until to-day, at 3 o'clock. The telegraph operator at Danville, Boyle county, closed his office, saying the rebels were within a short distance of the town

The Kentucky river is so swollen that it will only be possible for them to cross it or a few places which time there will be troops enough there to successfully resist the attempt.

[illegible] got after the rebel Clarke, yesterday and drove him through Mount Sterling [illegible] Frankfort

[illegible] a rebel Raid here whatever. Nearly [illegible] that at the landing has been pressed into [illegible] service, and others are being [illegible] as fast as they arrive

[illegible] that Gen Burnside will soon [illegible]

NEW YORK, 28th.

[illegible] statement in certain eastern papers relative to a repulse, disaster to General Banks, [illegible] have been furnished by the person who furnished [illegible] similar information to the agency [illegible] Press in this city some ten days ago

[illegible] that a despatch dated the [illegible] from Gen Banks himself, represents the [illegible] health, and makes a very different [illegible] of affairs than a disaster would [illegible]

NEW YORK, 27th.

(Short Cut by the Asia.)

The Persia was at Madeira on the 6th of March. She was to sail on the 7th for Cadiz.

The steamer Edward Hawkins arrived at Liverpool from Matanzas, with 1800 of bales cotton and $9,000 in specie

Sir Henry Lewis arrived at Queenstown [illegible] Washington, with cotton and turpentine. [illegible] diplomatic correspondence relative to the [illegible] American was published. Mr Adams' [illegible] principally to the affair of the Alabama, complaining of England's course in the [illegible]

[illegible] letters appeal for recognition and [illegible] declared a nullity — [illegible] dissatisfied at the refusal of his [illegible]

[illegible] says the sensation displayed on [illegible] is proof that England has not been [illegible] on either side. It reiterates its argument against England being accountable for [illegible] of the Alabama.

[illegible] loan for 3,000,000 pounds [illegible] was expected to be introduced in Parliament the week following the departure of [illegible]

Barrington Brothers, American merchants in [illegible] and Liverpool, have suspended for 40,000 pounds sterling

Mr Lindsay, in House of Commons, sought to prevent the Admiralty from constructing any [illegible] iron plating. Resolution negatived

[illegible] THE WAR. A member of the Massachusetts 42d Regiment, who was taken prisoner captured at Galveston, Texas, and [illegible] released, writes from New Orleans as follows of what he saw and heard while a captive [illegible]

[illegible] for the poetry of the Texan country, it [illegible] Everything appears blighted, [illegible] it may. The threats of rebellion have [illegible] deep into the souls of all classes. The [illegible] as well as the poor begin to cry, 'Isn't this [illegible] about as enough?' Isn't the North about [illegible] to give up?' The people have been deceived and abused. I had many questions asked me while a prisoner. There is a time coming [illegible] prosecutions of the poorer classes will not [illegible] any longer. I have heard them murmur and seen the sharp lightning glisten in their eyes while they muttered in threatening [illegible] they do not know why they were dragged forth, half clothed, to go and fight, for they know not—their families left with nothing to depend upon. Even the well-to-do are getting but corn meal and a few potatoes. There are some who seem to have a great amount of their money, but they cannot buy anything with it. Nobody has anything to sell. There is nothing in the country. They are completely played out

[illegible] of the rebel Generals at Fredricksburg [illegible] part of his right hand cut off by a sabre. [illegible] have to write short-handed hereafter.

—*Lewiston Journal.*

[illegible] STOCK MARKET—BOSTON, Mar. 27, 1863

American Gold	140
do	139½
U S coupon sixes, (1881)	109
do	109½
do	104
U S 7-10 Treasury Notes,	105
do	104
U S Certificates Indebtedness Feb.	100
do Feb.	100
U S Certificates, currency,	98
U S. Treasury Sixes (5 years)	103
U S Demand Notes	135
Bangor City Sixes (1874)	100
Portland, Saco and Portsmouth	115

TELEGRAPHIC

to the

Whig & Courier.

Facts and Rumors from Washington.

Success of the Negro Expedition into Florida Officially Confirmed.

Report that Fort Pemberton has Capitulated.

Sanitary Condition of General Grant's Army.

News from Rebel Papers

Rebels Claim to Have Sunk one of our Gunboats at Vicksburg.

THE ENEMY ATTACK WILLIAMSBURG AND ARE REPULSED.

Skirmish on the Chowan River, N. C.

Rebel Force at Fredericksburg Estimated at 100,000.

Kentucky Invasion.

The Enemy Driven out of Danville.

Rebels Concentrating at Tullahoma, Tenn.

WASHINGTON 28

A despatch was received to day by the Navy Department, from Admiral Farragut, dated below Warrenton Miss., 19th, in which he says that about ten miles above Grand Gulf he saw the wreck of the Indianola, on the right bank of the river. She was partially submerged, and her upper works were much shattered by the explosion.

Major General Grant, in a letter to Surgeon General Hammond, dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, before Vicksburg, which has been received here, says, as to Surgeon J B Smith's inquiry in to the sanitary condition of his army:

"I know a great deal has been said to impress the public generally, and all officials particularly, with the idea that this army was in a suffering condition, and mostly by neglect. This is most erroneous. The health of the command will compare favorably with that of any army in the field, I venture to say, and every preparation is made for the sick that could be desired. I venture the assertion that no army ever went into the field with better arranged preparations for receiving sick and wounded soldiers than this. We have hospital boats expressly fitted up with government and voluntary supplies. It is a great question whether one person in ten could be as well taken care of at home as in camp here."

A delegation comprising of seven chiefs of the Indians have arrived in Washington for the purpose of making a treaty. They are wild, and like their immediate predecessors from the plains, came by invitation of the government, but being hostile to the last or these Utes by arrangement travelled here separately.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs will doubtless meet with much success in his stipulations with the savages to render it more safe to travel to the mines.

Gen. Tegbucy of the Swiss army, who comes on a special mission from the Republic of Switzerland to learn the state of the military art in this country, was with his staff entertained at dinner yesterday, by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of War and Mr. Hale, the respected Consul from Switzerland, were of the party.

WASHINGTON, 29th.

An official despatch from General Saxton, received at the War Department, confirms the reported success of the negro expedition into Florida, under Colonel Higgin son and Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, 28th.

Steam sloop of war Ossipee left here to-day with sealed orders.

HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac, March 28th.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th notes the execution by hanging of Captain M Dehart of Arkansas, who was sent on by General Heron to clear the White River district of Ingraham's guerillas.

Captain A Webster has been tried by court martial in Richmond and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of April, for the murder in Fauquier County, of Captain Simpson of the Confederate army.

The railroad bridge over Hatchie River, at Zollicoffer, Tenn., which was destroyed by the Union army, has been repaired, and trains now run over it regularly.

On Wednesday, at Lynchburg, fine grades of tobacco ranged from $8.00 to $8.50 per lb., and smoking ranged from $1.50 to $1.75. The demand was greater than the supply.

Vicksburg, 25th.

Two of the enemy's (Federal) gunboats attempted to pass down the river this morning, when our batteries opened on them with effect. One was sunk opposite our batteries, and the other, badly riddled, now lies opposite the canal batteries. It is expected the latter will be sunk. She was set on fire but it appears to have been extinguished.

The firing of our batteries was splendid—almost every shot took effect.

Jackson, Miss., 25th.

To General L Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

The following was received this A. M. from General Stevenson:

Four boats came to the attack at sunrise this morning. Two of them attempted to pass our batteries. One was sunk with all on board, and the other has at the moment of sunset apparently disabled.

(Signed) E. C. Stevenson, Major General Commanding.

[illegible] 25th via Vicksburg, 28th.

Saturday morning, Colonel Ferguson, commanding the batteries at the junction of Deer Creek and Sunflower, 55 miles above its junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy and destroyed, it is said, three gunboats and drove the balance back. Colonel Ferguson has sufficient force to hold the enemy in check, and recommended reinforcements to be sent in the rear of the enemy to cut off his retreat.

The movement on the part of the enemy was to flank our batteries on Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo.

Mobile 28th.

The Jackson Appeal of the 24th has the following—

Fort Pemberton, 21st.

Occasional booming of cannon up the river tells us that our boys are after the Yankees

The Chillicothe is almost a wreck. Her quarter gunner's body has been found killed by a shot from our heavy guns, after passing through her boats iron mail

The Appeal says the repulse of the enemy in their attempt to enter the Sunflower river has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back and a large number of their barges captured.

The enemy are reported have made another advance against Fort Pemberton with a considerable increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding the position seems to be fully appreciated by our authorities.

Chattanooga, 26th.

All is quiet. There has been no fighting since Morgan's engagement at Liberty

The federals still occupy Murfreesboro.

Our scouts are in Lebanon, and are operating along the banks of the Cumberland from Lebanon to Burns river.

Accounts from the north bank of the Cumberland report the Yankees destroying all farming implements and foraging the whole country. Inhabitants are compelled to hide their provisions.

Five thousand Yankee infantry occupy Gallatin, and the Louisville road is very strongly guarded.

It is reported that the Yankees have destroyed Stone river Railroad and the turnpike bridges between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

Milledgeville, Ga., 26th

The General Assembly convened in extra session, and was organized today

Governor Brown sent a message in which he recommends the restriction of cotton planting to a quarter of an acre to each hand, under heavy penalty. He argues as the necessity for his course the possible scarcity of provisions.—He recommends that further restrictions be put on distillation of spirits, so as to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches for that purpose. He opposes the endorsement of bonds of Confederate States by Georgia as calculated to impair the confidence of capitalists and injure the credit of the State at home and abroad.—He says it seems to do the Confederacy no good.—He recommends Congress be requested to levy a tax to repay the interest on the whole debt and create a sinking fund to extinguish the whole debt gradually. He argues in favor of a cordial support of the Confederate Government and the administration. He recommends the increase of the salary of State officers, and desires the Legislature to devise the best plan for furnishing laborers for coast defences and also recommends that the State send corn to destitute portions of the State. He advises an amendment of military laws, &c.

Mobile, 26th

Official intelligence has been received of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy. They now occupy our navy yard and forts Barancas and Pickens. The garrison of the town and all stores that could be spared, have been sent to Gen Banks.

Savannah, 26th.

Two Captains and six privates of the 48th New York regiment, were captured by our men yesterday morning, while en route from Fort Pulaski to Gen Paw. A large lot of letters and papers were also captured.

The Yankees came three miles out of Jacksonville yesterday, burned a house and tore up several miles of rail road. We opened fire on them, and they hurried off. They are coming out again to-day, and a considerable fight is expected.

PORTLAND, 29th.

Steamship Norwegian, Captain McMasters, sailed at five o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

Steamship St George sailed for New York at five o'clock this afternoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 29—5 P. M.

A driving snow storm has been prevailing most of the day. It is now clear; thermometer 38 degrees above.

NEW YORK, 29th.

Arrived—bark Massasoit, Cienfuegos; brig R A Dresser, Newitas.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, March 28th.

Deserters brought into camp to-day confirm the previous reports of the great scarcity of provisions in the rebel camps, but say this does not damp the order and spirit of the troops owing to this rebel conscription.

In the Shenandoah Valley it is highly probable that the fertile and productive portion of the State will be nearly a barren waste the coming season. Other portions of the State are believed to be in the same condition.

CINCINNATI, 29th.

Parson Brownlow has arrived from Tennessee, and reports that the rebels are concentrating all their infantry formerly in Tennessee, at Tullahoma, while their cavalry has made a diversion on Eastern Kentucky, hoping to draw a force from Bodenrans. Reinforcements are arriving daily at Tullahoma from Virginia.

General Gilmore crossed the Kentucky yesterday, in force, recaptured Danville, and is driving the rebels in the direction of Crab Orchard.

Generals Parke and Wilcox have arrived at the Burnett House.

LOUISVILLE, 29th.

The Journal learns from a creditable source that two divisions of rebel infantry crossed Cumberland yesterday, at Skaggs Ferry, near Waitsboro, Pulaski county. Headquarters have received no notice of this invasion.

Frankfort and Lexington are under martial law.

All is quiet in this vicinity. No news from Danville to-day.

Yesterday afternoon a freight train when 7 miles below Gallatin, broke through the bridge. Three men and about 120 head of cattle were killed.

Two freight trains collided Sunday between Bardstown and and Lebanon junction. Several cars were smashed but no lives were lost.

KANSAS CITY, 28th.

Capt Stevens, the steamer Sam Gorin just arrived from Independence. She reports while passing Sibley's landing she was hailed by a band of guerillas, who succeeded in boarding her with a band, and killing 8 infantry belonging 50 cavalry soldiers and 20 citizens. After they robbed all the passengers and threw overboard 100 sacks of flour and a lot of Government wagons.

CAIRO, ILL., 28th.

It is reported in Memphis that two divisions of our troops entered Yazoo via Sunflower river, and landed at Yazoo City. Our troops burned Liff and are about a quarter of a mile from the rebel fortifications.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28th.

Arrived—ship Sultana, Eagle, Philadelphia; steamer St Louis, Panama.

Sailed—ship Manzanillo, Oulao.

FORTRESS MONROE, 28th.

Last Sabbath several clergymen of Norfolk gave notice that their churches would be open on Friday, 27th, in conformity with Jeff Davis' proclamation. The churches were accordingly opened, but as the worshippers began to congregate they found guards of Union soldiers at the church doors. Consequently no services were held.

A Richmond paper says that Judge Meredith, of the rebel circuit Court has decided that every citizen of Maryland, and every foreigner who ever enlisted in the rebel army, no matter for how short a time, acquired a domicil, and was liable to conscription, of between 18 and 45 years of age.

The hull and machinery of the Pennsylvania, burned three years ago on James River, have been raised, and passed here last evening for Baltimore.

The Steamer S B Spaulding arrived here this morning, bringing mails from fleet at Hilton Head, from which place she sailed on Thursday She reports the steamer Expounder, formerly the Daniel Webster, aground near Stono Inlet.

There was no movement at Hilton Head

Col Ludlow, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements with the rebel commissioner Ould for the exchange of all the United States officers held by the rebel government

Steamboat State of Maine left Fortress Monroe at noon for City Point, under a flag of truce She took up for exchange 280 prisoners of war, including 16 rebel officers and 225 citizen prisoners

An officer who deserted from the rebel ranks, arrived in Norfolk yesterday. He reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as it is possible for them to do so quietly. The report is not fully credited

FORTRESS MONROE, 6th

The enemy attacked Williamsburg this morning with cavalry and infantry and were repulsed by the Pennsylvania cavalry, under Colonel Lewis

At noon to-day the enemy had retreated, and Col Lewis had re-established his pickets. Loss not yet ascertained.

The enemy attacked Wingfield, on the Chowan River, and were repulsed.

Their force consisted of the 42d N. C. regiment and guerillas under Col. Brown.

Lieut McLane with a part of the 1st N. C. volunteers took refuge in a block-house, where they defended themselves successfully, and after a fight of an hour and a half, beat the enemy off.

Gen. Foster came up the next day from Plymouth with three companies, and four companies of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry were sent from Suffolk by Gen. Peck

Col. Brown succeeded in crossing the Chowan River with a part of his force. The remainder were attacked near Ellenton and were dispersed after a short resistance. Our troops are hunting them up in the swamps.

FORTRESS MONROE, 27.

Orders were issued by General Viele yesterday, closing the theatre at Norfolk for the present and allowing no one in the streets after 9 o'clock It is supposed this restriction was caused by the attempt made the night before to fire the quartermaster's storehouse in the city of Norfolk The incendiaries, three in number, made their escape, leaving their infernal machine behind them.

Major General Peck visited Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Two Jews were arrested yesterday on the Thos. A Morgan, while making her trip from this place to Yorktown, they having contraband goods in their possession.

Paymasters arrived this forenoon to pay off the troops in this department and at Norfolk, Suffolk and Yorktown

FORTRESS MONROE, 28th.

The steamer S. B. Spalding from Hilton Head Thursday, arrived to-day She reports the steamboat Expounder aground near Stones Inlet, adding that no important move had been made by the fleet.

NEW YORK, 29.

The Mercury has a special despatch from Cairo to the effect that the rise in the Mississippi has flooded the peninsula, and there are fifteen feet of water in the out off. A fleet of six ironclads and 20 transports passed through, carrying 15,000 men. They are to operate with Admiral Farragut, and though their destination is kept secret, it is thought they will attack Port Hudson.

Another despatch says a report has been received announcing the complete success of the expedition under General Ross and Quarrby and Admiral Porter.

It is also said that Greenwood has been captured with all its rebel force. No particulars

The Mercury's Washington despatch says that immediately after the Connecticut election orders will be issued to conscript 300,000 men.

The Herald's despatch says there is no reliable foundation for the report that the rebels have a large force in Shenandoah valley. Gen Halleck believes the report was started by the inhabitants, with a view to stampede our troops in that vicinity

A train ran off the track near Alexandria, on Friday, by which one soldier was killed and nine injured.

NEW YORK, 28th.

The officers of the prize steamer Peterhoff, which arrived this morning from Port Royal, which place she left on the 23d, report that on last Monday night at 8:30, when 18 miles off Charleston bar, their attention was directed to the flashes of cannon firing, and the almost simultaneous appearance of heavy objects in the air, which apparently burst.

The officers of the vessels conclude that this must arise from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in which opinion they were confirmed by the fact that all the Monitors, 7 in number, had left Port Royal on Sunday, for, what was then said, Charleston. The flashes and explosions were distinctly seen until after 9 o'clock that night, when the ship was 35 miles off the coast. The firing was not heard on board the Peterhoff, as the wind was blowing pretty fresh towards the land.

NEW YORK, 29th.

A letter to the Times dated "Headquarters Army of the Potomac Monday last," says The rebels during the week past instead of falling back from the river, have been increasing their forces by the addition of several regiments, and that a balloon reconnoissance have established the fact that troops are constantly arriving by rail road from Richmond.

One of our Generals with the army of the Potomac estimates the number of the rebel army opposite at 100,000 men.

NEW YORK, 29th.

Steamer Victoria, from Liverpool 14th, arrived to-night.

Steamer Granite City, captured off Eleuthera, arrived to-night. She is iron, 400 tons, and had an assorted cargo from Nassau.

Steamer Dudly Buck, from Newbern, has arrived.

Per ss steamer Nicholas 1st, arrived to-night.

New York Markets

NEW YORK, 28.

Cotton more active and firmer—sales 800 bales at 58 a 65c for middling uplands.

Flour—sales 11,200 bbls—State and Western active and 10c better—Super State 6,25 a 6,85; extra state 6,45 a 6,70; choice 6,75 a 7,00; Round hoop Ohio 7,00 a 7,15; choice 7,20 a 8,50; fancy western 6,90 a 6,45—Southern 10c a 15c better—sales 1300 bbls—extra is mostly 7,15 a 7,65; Baltimore and extra 7,50 a 10,00.—Canada 10 and 15 cents better—Superfine extra 6,90 a 6,80; extra good to choice 6,90 a 8,75.

Wheat two cents better and quiet—winter red western 1,09; amber Michigan 1,75; amber Jersey 1 80.

Corn one cent better—mixed western sound 88 a 89; unsound 80 a 85; yellow western 94 a 95; yellow Jersey 88 a 90.

Oats more active and firmer—Jersey 80 a 82; northern and western 83 a 87

Beef more active—country mess 7,00 a 9,00; prime 5,00 a 6,10; repacked Chicago 11,50 a 12,75; prime mess 20,00 a 23,00.

Pork firmer—mess 18,87 a 18,50 for old, and 16,00 a 16,12 for new; prime 11,00 a 17,37 for old and new.

Sugars dull and lower—New Orleans 9½ a 11; Muscovado 10 a 10½

Coffee in very moderate demand—Java 33½

Molasses firm—New Orleans 40 a 42; Barbadoes, 42.

Wool dull

Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping—cotton nominal; flour nominal

From the Bath Times

A Sad Story—Its Lesson.

The man who lives beyond his income must come to sorrow. If with a salary of a thousand, he annually expends two thousand, the end can be determined without the gift of prophecy. The simplest rules of arithmetic solve the problem. In common phrase, he must 'come down.' In too many cases, he will find the temptation to betray his trust overpowering; and the end thereof is ruin.

The wife who encourages her husband in extravagance; who, without inquiry or protest, suffers him to live beyond his earnings, incurs a fearful responsibility, and will surely meet with a "recompense—it may be a terrible one. And if she has average intelligence, she can know when her husband is reckless in his expenditures. The case which is given below, pertaining to a woman well known to many of our readers, is sad indeed. It is a warning against he extravagance which leads to crime. We copy from the Boston Herald of Saturday, the 14th inst:

"There was a sad and lamentable case before Court this forenoon. In Job, chap. xvi, verse 20, may be found the following words: 'My friends scorn me, but mine eye poureth out tears unto God.' These words are applicable to the unfortunate woman (it will not benefit the public to publish her name) who was brought from the Dumbs by two officers of the Court, and placed in the dock, charged with being a common drunkard. She could hardly stand alone, with a constitution shattered by strong drink and disappointments. She was cheaply clad, wore no bonnet and her hair was flying loosely about her once fair and handsome face.

Poor woman! what a sad change of life must thou met with within the past ten years. Once the wife of one who was treasurer of a rich corporation, respected by all classes in the community, living in style, surrounded with all the luxuries of life, and visited by the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Boston and Salem. But the husband lived beyond his means, and his downfall had to come sooner or later—less than ten years ago the community was startled to hear that Mr. ——— was a defaulter to a very large amount to the corporation. His wife stood by him in the hour of adversity, and he managed to get clear of the charges against him without being sent to prison.

But his character and reputation were ruined. He went to New York, and in a few short months Mr. ——— was arrested again, his time for robbing the mails, and is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

During her husband's guilty course she stood by him and spent her last dollar in his behalf. Finally, her home was made desolate and her elegant house and furniture were taken from her. Those who had formerly sought her society and her levees, shunned her. Thus the broken-hearted woman has fallen. She took to strong drink, residing in a small room on Carver street, and picking up her meals outside for the past few months.

Since the publication of the circumstances connected with this sad case, the benevolent people of Boston, says the Herald, are about to render assistance needed by the unfortunate woman.

A schooner 33 years old, has just been repaired and made serviceable, at Plymouth, Mass, where the vessel was built in the spring of the year 1830, of green pitch pine timber, which was cut in the winter, only a few weeks before. The schooner was named "George Henry," and after being in the fishing business for a generation has just received a new planked deck — Most of the old spikes are good, being made of old Swedes iron, and are now used in the deck. This vessel is now said to be sound and staunch, and is still to be used for fishing.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURG. A despatch from Helena, Arkansas, dated on the 21st inst, to the Cincinnati Commercial, gives the following interesting information from the Yazoo Pass Expedition:

The gunboat Marmora arrived from near Fort Greenwood yesterday, with important dispatches for Admiral Porter. It went immediately to Vicksburg. The Marmora brought up dispatches from Gen. Ross to Gen. Prentiss, urging that a gap in the levee at the head of Yazoo Pass, be greatly widened. Gen. Prentiss had ordered a large force of soldiers to commence work immediately. The foot of the Pass is eight feet below the level of the Mississippi. The project is to cut the levee all away, and let the flood run through, hoping to drown the rebels out at Greenwood

The Winona, just up from Greenwood, met Quinby's division in the Coldwater, yesterday all right, and with a good river all the way before them. They could reach Ross in two days. The gunboat Petrel conveyed the Winona through the Tallahatchie.

Garibaldi has seventeen physicians. Incredible as it may seem, he was alive at last dates, though of course in imminent danger.

THE CONFEDERATE CREDIT IN EUROPE. The following by a late steamer shows the degree of confidence felt in the Confederate cause in Europe, and also its favor with people. A Frankfort correspondent of the London Star says:

"The Actioner of this city has announced a loan in process of negotiation of $8,000,000 by the house of Raphael Erlanger, of this city and Paris, and says that the arrangements have been adopted subject to the approval of the Confederate Senate at Richmond.

Rumor says that $400,000 have been advanced on the loan by these houses on bills of exchange at 800 per cent. premium.

The feeling of indignation against the persons engaged in this affair is very strong here, and to quiet this feeling it is publicly announced that none of it will be offered in Germany, only in England, and France; that the loan is only made to enable the Confederacy to pay old debts, and not for aiding or furnishing means for further war expenditure. The universal condemnation of this negotiation has doubtless led to the announcement.

Great regret were expressed that any respectable house should be engaged in making a loan to enable a Confederate Government, whose object is its disunion efforts was to propert, protect and extend the institution of slavery.

It is, however, quite a matter of doubt whether any negotiation has been made, and in fact the leading bankers here very much doubt of it."

POLITICAL PRISONERS—*The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus.* By a law of the recent session of Congress it is provided "that during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any person or persons, detained by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue."

The act further provides for the discharge of all political prisoners belonging in States where the administration of the laws has remained unimpaired, when a grand jury has for a certain time failed to find bills of indictment—(a list of said prisoners to be furnished to the judges of the U. S Courts)—and the prisoners so discharged taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. If an indictment is made, and the offence be bailable, then the Court shall discharge the prisoners upon bail, "and in case the Secretaries of State and of War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list of persons held as prisoners as aforesaid at the time of the passage of this act, within twenty days thereafter, and of such persons as may hereafter be arrested within twenty days from the time of the arrest, any citizen may, after the grand jury shall have terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, as provided in the second section of this act, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so as aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner or any other credible person, obtain and be entitled to have the said judges order to discharge such prisoner on the same terms and conditions prescribed in the second section of this act: Provided, however, that the said judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true. And any order of the President, or under his authority made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order or under color of any law of Congress, and any such defence may be made by special plea, or under the general issue."

The Rebel Sympathizers in Noble County, Ohio—They fly to the woods for refuge.

It was announced some days since that a mob of copperheads in Noble county, Ohio, had banded together to resist the arrest of deserters and the collection of the national tax, and that a force of soldiers had been despatched to "bring them to terms" The Wheeling Intelligencer of yesterday gives the following account of the affair:

As the two companies of soldiers under Marshal Sands neared Hiskinsville, the place where it was reported some three hundred citizens were armed and fortified, they learned that instead of showing fight the rioters had all dispersed, including Brown and McFerran, the deserters.—The houses of the copperheads were all deserted, and none but women and children could be found. The rioters had evidently intended to make a fight, but when they heard of the approach of two hundred soldiers they immediately skedaddled Some left the county, but others sought refuge in the woods. The soldiers procured the names of the most prominent rioters and scattered themselves into small scouting parties in search of them.

When our informant left about thirty of the impudent rebels had been captured and placed in an old church for safe keeping. They were found in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, in the woods, in old barns, under haystacks, and in hollow trees. McFerran and Brown, however, succeeded in making their escape, though it was supposed they were still in the neighborhood. The country about Hiskinsville was of course in a great state of excitement. The soldiers, at last accounts, were bringing in the rioters hourly, and Marshal Sands had expressed his intention of remaining until every one of the rascals should be captured and an everlasting question put upon such treasonable conduct. The infamous copperheads who had encouraged the riot but were so cowardly to participate actively in the affair were badly frightened and seemed willing enough to assist the military, and give them aid and comfort.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Union Fire Insurance Company, of Bangor, are hereby notified that a special meeting of said Company will be held at the office, in Bangor, on TUESDAY, April 21th, 1863, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to see if they will accept the Act entitled "An Act to change the Charter of the Union Fire Insurance Company of Bangor," approved February 28th, 1863, and to act upon any other business which may legally come before said meeting.

JOHN S. CHADWICK, Secretary

March 30, 1863 1m

PAINTS, OIL, PAPER HANGINGS.

BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL, Spts Turpentine, Benzine, Japan, Varnish all kinds, Boston Pure Lead, Rewett's Pure Lead, National Lead, French Zinc, Emerald, Paris and other Greens, for Silings.

New Room Papers.

3000 Rolls Satin and Low Price Papers, selling at the very lowest prices.

A. P. GUILD,

march26 121 Exchange street.

MAIZENA—MAIZENA—for sale by

mch3 E. F. BRADBURY.

Piano Fortes and MELODEONS!

I HAVE FOR SALE a good assortment, just received from various manufacturers, and will sell as low, if not LOWER, than can be bought elsewhere. Also, a large lot of

Sheet Music,

both Vocal and Instrumental. Instruction Books of all kinds, for the Piano and Melodeon.

Persons wishing any thing in my line please give me a call at No. 9 Wall St, same entrance as the Farmers Bank, up one flight of stairs.

DANIEL MORRIS,

feb26 of the late firm of Tompkins & Morris.

PLANTATION BITTERS—SCODONT.

feb20 N. S. HARLOW.

Apples Tons

Kennebec Dried Apple,

Quartered and Sliced, for sale by

A. M. SHAW,

44 West Market Square

1863.—Shortest Route.—1863.

TO THE

WEST!

Broad Guage Mail Route.

—VIA—

Grand Trunk.

To Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Toledo Cincinnati, CHICAGO, Milwaukie, Galena, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Dubuque, Madison, Fond du Lac, Rock Island, Burlington, Quincy, St. Joseph, Buffalo, via Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, St. Paul, St Louis, Kansas, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Express Trains leave *Bangor* and *Portland* daily, (except Sundays) making through connections with all trains from the East without stopping. At Chicago this line enters the Great Union Depot, from which all the principal Western trains depart.

This Entire Line is furnished with Immigrant Sleeping Cars on all night trains

Baggage checked through to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, St. Louis, and all important Western Towns, thus avoiding delay, and expense incident to other Routes

Through Tickets by this short, desirable route to all points West, are for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in New England, and at the Company's Office,

22 West Market Square, Bangor, Maine

C. J. BREYDERS Managing Director, Montreal

WM PLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangor

march 27

Cheap Prices.

10 Cases Linen Hdkfs,

PURCHASED some months since at about half their present value at retail to old customers and friends

Our Present Stock,

which is unusually large we will sell, FOR A FEW DAYS, before going to Boston, at a

VERY SMALL ADVANCE.

We recommend all who have Spring purchases to make to call soon at

No. 40.

Wholesale Buyers are specially invited to our stock of Cottons.

Thompson & Hichborn,

40 MAIN STREET.

march24

DE LAINES,

IN ALL QUALITIES, and in all the New and Fashionable shades of Drab, Slate, Ashes of Roses, Blue, Green, &c., now opening at

SILAS S. DREW'S

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

mch23 32 MAIN STREET.

REMEMBER,

THE PLACE TO BUY *CHOICE AND RICH* DRESS GOODS is at

SILAS S. DREW'S

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

mch24 32 MAIN STREET

ITALIAN LUSTRES,

GARIBALDI PLAIDS, Eugenie Stripes, Satin Ladies and Traveling Mixtures, Alpacas Plaids and all the *NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS*, now opening at

SILAS S. DREW'S

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

mch24 32 MAIN STREET

BLACK SILKS.

10,000 YDS BLACK SILKS, both Plain and Broceaded, best qualities, now opening at

Silas S. Drew's

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

mch24 32 MAIN STREET

PLAIN ALL WOOL De Laines,

IN ALL THE BEAUTIFUL SHADES of Drab, Ashes of Roses, Slate, Blue, Green, Purple, Magenta, Pink, Brown and Pink now opening by

SILAS S. DREW,

mch24 32 MAIN STREET

BANGOR BREWERY,

No. 103 Broad Street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Bangor and vicinity that he has at a very large outlay, established a Brewery for the manufacture of the best brands of Ale. My head brewer, Mr. Williamson, has no superior in the country, in skill and experience, acquired by over fifteen years service in the largest Breweries of London, New York and Boston.

The water used is from the famous Taylor spring and my malt and hops are of the best quality, thus ensuring the fullest flavors and the finest purity. Believing the public will appreciate this home enterprise, I shall spare no pains to furnish an article which shall meet their entire approbation.

I shall also manufacture a desirable article of light Ale, specially for family use. My intention is to supply the trade, but for the present I shall accommodate the public in such quantities as may be desired.

My Ale is now on draft at the principal hotels and retail shops in the city

JOSEPH W. LOW.

Bangor March 23, 1863

Alpacas.

Fine Black

and beautiful shades of

DRAB AND STONE COLORED,

opened THIS MORNING, at

KENT & STONE'S,

No. 7 Main Street.

march18

MARCH—Atlantic and Globe received by

23 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Uncurrent Money

OF ALL KINDS, bought by

P. M. BLAKE, Broker,

mch3 1m No. 13 Central Street.

California Coin

DRAFTS, bought at the very Highest Premium by

P. M. Blake, Broker,

mch3 1m 13 Central Street.

Gold and Silver,

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nova Scotia and Canada Bank Bills; U. S. Demand Notes of Aug. 19, 1861, bought at the *VERY HIGHEST RATES* of Premium, by

P. M. Blake, Broker,

mch3 1m No. 13 Central Street.

HARPER and Peterson's Magazines, for March, received by

feb27 PATCH & RIGBY

POTASH—dark sort,

feb N. S. HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block

DR. HALE'S COUGH BALSAM for sale by the Agent,

mch3 E. F. BRADBURY

New Molasses.

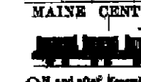
A PRIME ARTICLE of New Orleans Molasses, just received and for sale low by

T. J. STEWART & CO.

mch13

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.



ON and after Monday 17th, inst. the Passenger Train will leave Bangor for Portland Boston and Lowell at 7.30 A. M., and returning will be due at Bangor at 7 40 P M

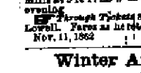
Freight Accommodation Train, from Waterville will be due at Bangor at 10.30 A. M., and will leave at 1.30 P M This train will connect at Kendall's Mills at 5 15 P. M. with trains of Skowhegan same evening

Through Tickets sold to Portland, Boston and Lowell. Fares as heretofore

Nov. 11, 1862 EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

Winter Arrangement.

Bangor, Oldtown and Milford R. R. Co.



ON and after MONDAY, the 1st of December Trains will leave as follows till further notice

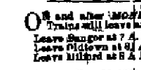
Leave Bangor at 7 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M.
Leave Oldtown at 8 A. M., 1 P M 5 P M
Leave Milford at 8 A M., 1 P M., 5 P. M.

N T SWAN, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 24, 1862

Portland and New York Steamers.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.



The splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE" Captain Willetts, and "PARKERSBURG" Capt. Hickman, will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Port and, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P M and Pier 2, North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P M

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine Passage, $5.00, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Bastport and St. John

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P M, on the day they leave Portland

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland
E. B CRUMWELL & CO.,
No 36 West street New York

Portland, Dec. 5, 1862

Portland and Boston Line.

The Splendid new sea going Steamers Forest City, Lewiston, and Montreal, will, until further notice, run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic Wharf Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock P M., and Central Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P M

Fare, in cabin	$1 25
on deck	1 00

N B Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Families, and travellers are run so that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours in the night will be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

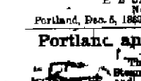
The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value

Freight taken as usual.

March 1860 L BILLINGS, Agent.

Franklin House,

Harlow Street, Bangor, Maine.



This well and favorably known Hotel, having the past season been enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, has now all the appointments of a first class Hotel

The subscribers having leased the above House for a term of years, and having had several years experience in the business, latter themselves, by strict and personal attention, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

In location this House has no superior, being in a central position and on one of the pleasantest streets in the city In connection is a large and commodious Stable, in the care of attentive Ostlers, also, a Livery Stable, which will always be supplied with first class teams

Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the country.

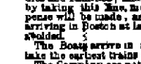
McLAUGHLIN & SON
WM D McLAUGHLIN
HENRY McLAUGHLIN

Bangor, March 4, 1860

NATIONAL HOTSE,

CORNER OF
HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
BANGOR, MAINE

ISRAEL E. NORCROSS, Proprietor



This Public House has been renovated and put in first rate order, newly painted and papered, and furnished throughout and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders

The House has a central location, with an excellent Stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler

The Proprietor hopes, by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Bangor, April 7, 1860

CARRIAGES!

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that he has been appointed agent for the sale of Farrington & Co's Celebrated Harlow & Opie Top Carriages of all Styles, which he is prepared to deliver at his

Carriage Shop on Franklin Street,

Thereby affording to citizens of Bangor and vicinity, in want of such Carriages, an opportunity to purchase direct from the best manufacturers in New England, at the manufacturer's prices.

Also, that he still continues the

CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

In its various branches, including

Repairing, Painting and Trimming,

In the best manner, and at the very lowest prices. From his experience, his facilities for doing business, and the character of his workmen, he flatters himself that in the production of durable and substantial Carriages, his establishment will be second to none in the State

MR. GEO. S. WALKER

Well known to be one of the best Carriage Painters in New England, will take the charge of his painting department, offering a very rare inducement to those who would have their work done in an elegant and durable manner, to leave their work at this establishment. All workmen are paid cash for their services, and all bills for work payable when the work is done.

S. N. THOMS

NEW STYLE PICTURES!

AT

Trask's Photograph Rooms!

NO. 2, EMERY BLOCK,

Made with a new Patent Ambrotyping Camera.

I AM now prepared to make 24 of the New Style Pictures for One Dollar, called the small Ferrotypes Plain Pictures, the cheapest and best picture now made.

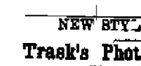
Call and see specimens. All kinds of Photographs, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken as usual. Also, a special notice of Card Photos, now so popular in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Wanted immediately—Two more GOOD ARTISTS to whom the highest wages will be paid.

J. G. TRASK
No. 2, Emery's Block.

July 1st.

The Mackerel have come!



BICKFORD'S GOT 'EM

IN KITS, Quarters, Halves and Wholes expressly for Families. If you want the Nice Article, Purchase of Bickford.

Mackerel or Oysters!

Call on BICKFORD Bloomsland is not taken, and we, in the front Cellar, are going to be Winter Quarters for Fish, so we better lean to lay in a good supply of the Best Mackerel and take a good supply of the Best OYSTERS wholesale or retail. Bickford's Corner, 1861

COAL OIL AND FLUID for sale by
F. P. BRADBURY.

POOR RICHARD'S EYE AND EAR WATER.

This is the Best Preparation in the World!

READER, are you aware that every time you think, speak or act, you draw on your eyes for strength to do so? Now you are debtor to them, and if they have not arrested your body and shut it up in the prison of disease, remember they must surely will if you do not satisfy their claim (which is a small one for all the services they render to you continually They are crying to you for help every blood streak is a voice Hear the cry, and save yourself by saving them Give them a drink of POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER, Morning and Night. This is all they ask, and they will positively keep your body out of the prison house of disease. They do not want to lose time in explanations Try them and prove them By faithful performance, Deafness can be cured and prevented—Baths both eyes and ears

A Remarkable Cure in Bangor.

I, W B PRITCHARD, do certify that my wife Esther B, has had Weak Eyes from childhood caused by measles. One year since a lump appeared on the lash of her eye It increased to the size of a large pea Becoming somewhat alarmed about the progress it was making I took my wife to Mrs M G BROWN at the Exchange, who told the she could remove it, and further strengthen her eyes Mrs B applied her medicine six or seven times in the evening and at nine o'clock the lump was gone We could see no more of it My wife can now see people walking on the other side of the street which she could never do before She has always had headaches when riding in a carriage Yesterday wheelriding in a carriage, she had no return of headache By own eyes were treated two or three times by Mrs Brown I find them much strengthened W B PRITCHARD

162 Fine street

Thousands of certificates might be added Use POOR RICHARD and throw away your SPECTACLES

POOR RICHARD'S
EYE AND EAR WATER

Cures Sore and Inflamed Eyes
Cures Dim Vision and Weak Sight
Cures Stoppage of the Tear
Cures Catarrh
Cures Sore Throat
Cures and prevents Diphtheria
Cures and prevents the Loss of Hair
Cures and prevents Eruptions on the Face or Skin
Cures Frosted Hands and Feet
Cures Chilblains
Cures Noise in the Head
Cures Running of the Ears
Cures Humors on the Body
Cures all Kindred Diseases

DIRECTIONS

Bathe your Eyes and Ears, also rub the Water into the parts diseased

PRICE

25 cents per bottle, TUBE 5 cents, to convey the Water into the Ear

MRS M G. BROWN, Proprietor,
410 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Those troubled with DEAFNESS and other Diseases, will please address their letters to Mrs M G BROWN, Professor on the Eye and Ear, 410 Arch Street, Philadelphia Pa

To be had of all Druggists

The trade can be supplied at WARREN L ALDEN & CO's, No 2 Union Block, Main Street

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1860 jan1-63

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

The Best Mechanical Paper in the World.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

Volume VIII - - - New Series.

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